

THE

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pend that while the number of Theological students at large has been much diminished during the last six years, the number depending upon the Society has, at the same time, been steadily increasing. This fact is sufficient to show the importance, at the present period, of giving an active and liberal support to this department of benevolent effort.

Literary Notices.

BIBLICAL SCIENCE.

The January number of this great work is unusually valuable. The first article, by Professor Edwards, sketches in a clear and encouraging manner, the present state of biblical science, and indicates progress in theological science, or rather in the study of theology. The next article is an exposition of the poem of John's Gospel, from the practical hand of Professor Stuart, a hand not yet unmoved by age or weariness. It is a fine, well-oiled, stretched out in triumph undiminished by time, and is a most encouraging view of our Lord. The third article, by Professor Schaff, is an able and interesting account of all the principal writings on Church History. At a few places, there is a suggestion of the author's views on certain features of what he called "Heresching Theology," which, as we understand it, resembles Feuerbach, in attempting to make "religiously feeling" a substitute for the "personal piety" inculcated by Pa-

given by Professor Schwan, reviewing the work on the Colonization of New England, written in German, by Mrs. Robinson, under the unscientific name of Tetzey—Professor S. is especially felicitous in extolling the laudable, and in chastising the necessities of the fairer side of German literature. The author's description of classical education in the German Gymnasium is written to excellent English, and not without some humour, by Dr. Wanner, formerly Professor in one of the most celebrated of those institutions. This piece is followed by an elegant discussion of college instruction, and the meanings of "scientific" upon popular instruction. Professor Schick, the author of this article, belongs to the very first rank of New England writers.

The seventh article, is an introduction to the book of Job, written in German, translated at New Orleans, and printed here in Andover. This is the only religious tract in the volume, and is, I think, by dislike; and it is not easy to see why it is inserted on these pages, for it is evidently no favourite with the learned editors. The author, Ludwig Horst, is one of those "dashing critics," in whom Germany

We go on to explanations of five different texts in Gennep, by "an association of gentlemen." We rejoice to learn of any such association, and find them well employed. The ninth article is a very curious study of the *Chimera*, and the last of the *Chimera*. If Professor Edwards did not write this, we know not who did. At any rate, it was prepared by one who, like him, is capable of entering into the deepest secrets of the mind, of giving off the finest flowers of productivity in a cultivated taste, and of mastering the driest details of statistics. This number closes with a series of notices of new publications, and a list of new names—such as always forms the life pulse of the *Revue*.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.

The January number is very readable, but is not so strong as the others in its geographical or statistical results of its accomplished contributors. Of the seven articles which form its principal contents, we prefer the first, which contains some useful information relating to the commerce of the empire in 1882, and the last, which is a general and valuable summary of Mr. Tuckwell's three valuable volumes on the history of Spanish literature.

The February number is on hand. The leading article is a very able and lucid discussion of the moral aspects of the war. It is a strong plea for the subject, and yet but little undervalued. The second article takes strong ground against the practice as tending to demoralizing. The next article contains historical proof that the early Christians engaged in military service; and will be very troublesome to all the regiments and cohorts of Quakers, non-resistants, and *ultra peace* men. The third article relates to the necessity of a correct interpretation of the Bible; and is a very interesting and instructive article. Really so. "The meaning of the Bible is the Bible." Therefore, to misinterpret it by changing the meaning, is no better than to alter it by changing the text. The fourth article is an excellent review of Mr. Farrer's sermon, in which the author of sermons and his transcendental absolutism are effectively taken to pieces. There comes a brief essay on the influence of childhood on the families brightened by its illustrations. The last article is a very interesting study of various ways of free work on all sorts of things.

METROPOLITAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

with a few of slavery and selfishness that could hardly have been taken in by the denomination from which it emanates. It is certainly a favorable indication as to the literary capacity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that it has been able to produce so many articles that have "shown a sufficient number of sentences on hand and engaged to fill the pages of the Review up to July, 1847!" Its contributors, however, are not all of the same rank and quality, and the article number number to face us is a work of Fitch, by Professor Lyell of Amherst College.

In reading this number, two things have struck our attention. One is, an apparent disposition not to discuss the merits of the various articles, but to decide; and the other is a manifest reduction of the old fashioned Methodist hero of Calvary, as held by such men as Dr. Richards, of Andover, to a mere school thought that among cultivated Methodists, the old fashioned hero of Calvary is no longer a picture of piety has confined us in a long cherished notion, that it is not "Calvinism" which our Methodist brethren oppose with such nervous antipathy; but that it is a "Calvinistic" spirit, which is opposed as it is opposed to a dreadful shame, as well as they bear the spell of that awful name.

In given origin of Methodism in New-England, there is a gross but probably unintentional misstatement of the facts. The Reviewer attributes the spiritual death, and opposition to revivals of religion, which prevailed about the time that Methodism assumed popularity here, to the prevalence of the Unitarianism of the day. The Unitarian congregational ministers who opposed revivals and frowned on religion were, almost universally, Arminian; and the friends of revivals were the Calvinists, not the Unitarians. The Unitarians were not the great revilers of the preceding generation. Among the Arminian party stood Dr. Chauncy of Boston, at once a leader and a type of the rest; and he was one of the most distinguished of the Unitarian divines. The Unitarianism of the day is no plainer matter of history, than that those who went off to Unitarianism, went by a gradual process through Arminianism. This can be substantiated by reviewing the autobiography of individuals who have reviewed their own thought to Unitarianism, from a high or rather elevated Calvinism to Unitarianism. — His words are: —

"Very little could be expected from the disciples of the English divines, forasmuch as the tendency to this exaltation possessed no retrospective power."

operate on the public conscience, and paralyzed the energies of the Church. Election to life depended solely on an unconditional decree, needed not the care of its subject to make it more sure; and sin which could neither endanger salvation of the elect, nor render the position of the predestinated more certain, naturally appeared as a matter of no great consequence. In the proportion as the "high mystery of predestination" was exalted, the necessity and value of the atonement were overlooked, till men began to doubt

the light of God, man shall forget his rights
rights of his duties, and live for his brother
for himself. Our own country must stand
the glorious strife! Let her sons be worth

General Intelligence.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—PHYSICAL FORCE.
LECTURE SEVENTH.
Prof. Lasell commenced this lecture by re-

The question was then put, how does the cross interstellar space?

He stated, that in answering this question

34. As different forms or modes of motion.

pecially to light, answers to the emanative life theory. The second and third to the ether or wave theory. According to the project light is assumed to be composed of a stream that are projected across the interplanet with a velocity of 192,500 miles per second.

He proceeded to dwell more in detail on wave theory, as one which represented ideas of the human mind in reference to the ether. He then, in the next theory, discussed the

other point with the almost inconceivable velocity of light. He noticed that the construction, not with reference to a single motion, but with reference to many and different motions, and that only certain fixed rates of motion upon animal nerves, were converted into

atom is moved. The rate of motion must not to vibrate any nerves of sensation thus, but if the motion of the atom be such as out by the ether, with the velocity of 1 per second, then it will vibrate upon the as light; if the velocity be less or more,

Assuming an ether, he then proceeds in detail its constitution and powers. Vibrate undulations. The rapidity of the vibrations determines the length of the waves, and

This lecture was commenced with a discussion of the phenomenon of Newton's

He remarked, that it was **Newton's** to the same theory, that light was com-

The dark bands seen in light which
narrow apertures, had been noticed, as
at the ground glass shade of a light
through the nearly closed fingers.

Then it is evident that light passes round
like sound, and two rays of light may
as to produce darkness. It was stated
not be explained on the projectile theory
can be easily explained on the wave theory.

He then proceeded to compare the sensibility of the eye and ear. The range of vision was stated to be about nine octaves, or thirty-two vibrations in a second, as against 8192 in a second. While the range of vision was much more limited, commencing with

height of the wave, as color depends on the frequency. The distinction between an undulation and a vibration was pointed out. The cause of the wave, and was shown to be parallel to the direction of the wave. The wave was shown in a variety of ways.

COST OF THE BOSTON CUSTOM H

work has been in progress about 100 Commissioners having held their first meeting on September, 1886. The gentleman recollects the work was commenced at 10 a. m. S. S. Lewis and Robt. Johnson the Collector of the port, ex-assistant. The accounts of the work have been kept in a most accurate manner.

says the Journal, that Professor W. may be arraigned at the March term of the Judicial Court, but that his trial will not be until June or July, it being impossible for the business of the Court as to see him before that time. The day of trial will be another matter.

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... Boys are thoroughly prepared either for business or
... as may be desired.

[illegible]

Term in this Institute will commence on MON-
DAY, 21.

[illegible]

LAMENESS IN GENERAL.

[illegible]

BOOKS.—*Memories of the Life of Wm. Wirt*, by JANE WIRT, with a Portrait: revised and cheap edition. New edition, published before the New American edition of *N. York*.

[illegible]

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